WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861.

On looking at the head of our Weekly Journal we find that it is rapidly approaching its majority, and in four years more will be qualified to vote. The present issue is number fifty-two of the 17th volume. With onr next weekly issue we will enter upon our eighteenth

It will be seen that the Journal is among the oldest papers in the State, and is, with few exceptions, really the oldest, if identity of proprietorship and essential continuity of purpose in its editoriol conduct is taken into account. For the seventeen years closing within this issue, our paper has been published without a single defalcation or failure on our part. Never, from the first number to that now before the reader, have we failed in a single instance to have our papers in the mail at the due time. Sometimes they may have failed to reach our subscribers at the regular time, but this has been the result of causes wholly beyond our control.

Now, as at each returning anniversary of its exis. tence, the Journal has to thank, sincerely thank its friends for their kind and cordial support. Surely, no paper has had more reliable friends, whom it aiways knew where to find; and, without presuming to lay the slightest claim to infallibility or peculiar excellence, we may be allowed to say that our friends and the public in general could pretty generally know where to find us.

The beginning of our eighteenth year is rather late in the day for professions. We can only say that we will do our best for the cause, and try to improve as much upon ourselves as we can. Do stick up to us, for times are awful upon newspapers

WILL NOT SOME OF OUR GERMAN FRIENDS tell us whether the person serving in Missouri as a Lincolnite there are two of them ; or whether which is 'tother or Gha. 'tother is which. We are in earnest about this. Our people capture Zeigle, and immediately Seigle springs up, and warsy wicey. Now, it would be desirable to know how many it may be necessary to capture, slaughter or otherwise dispose of in order to kill or capture this redoubted individual orthographically. It took nine chances to get rid of Lyon; it will probably take

eighteen chances to dispose of Zeigle and Seigle. Seriously, we believe few will deny that our German population here, as a class, are just as true as any other portion of our Southern population, as ready with their means and their persons; so that, of course, we cannot and must not be understood as reflecting upon them .-This is no time for reflecting upon any true men, no matter where they came from-whether from the continent of Europe, from the "Gem of the Ocean," from Caledonia, from Old England or from the North, so they are And we do trust that when this war is over, and it will be over soon, if parties must arise, and they evinced, and the manner in which they have borne themselves, rather than for any mere adventitious mat-

But in the meantime, we want to know whether Seigle ought to be Zeigle, or whether Zeigle ought to be Seigle

TALKING ABOUT WRONG CREDITS, to which we find reference made in sundry of our exchanges, we rather think that there have been about as many mistakes of this kind made in connection with extracts made from the Wilmington, N. C., papers, as from those of almost any other place, arising probably from the close resemblance in the typography of the Herald and Journal .-We have been somewhat amused and not a little annoyed sometimes, as no doubt our town cotemporary was, to find a strong union article credited to the Journal and a strong secession one to the Herald, and in old tempted times big Know Nothing appeals credited to our humble selves and peppery Democratic and anti-Know from a Maryland Officer, serving with the Confedera e Nothing articles to our opposing neighbours. Well, Army, to his wife, which adds a new claim for the gratithat time is over; we are, or at least we appear to be all I tude of his country, to those which already surround the of one mind and the appearance is as little deceptive as name of the lamented Colonel Fisher of this State .any appearance can be, we think. But now, unfor- According to the account of this officer, impediments changes will please take notice, that, for the present there | being the result of his experience as a railroad officer. is no Wilmington Herald-only the Wilmington Jour-

A Soldier Gone Home.

Died near Manassa Battle Field, on the 12th of August, D. A. McLaurin. (who was wounded in the arm.) He lost is a native of Richmond county, N. C., but was in a regiment from Mississippi. A noble young man has fallen a martyr to Southern Independence. He was a shining example of worth and intelligence; was a useful member of soclety, and the pride of his friends and relatives. May his ashes slumber sweetly, and his spirit rest in peace.

A FRIEND.

D. A. McLaurin, whose death is above announced, is the gallant North Carolina boy, who sent the cool dis- ary, 1849. Printed by W. W. Holden, Raleigh. patch home, mentioning incidentally and almost parenthetially the wound which has resulted in his death .-Had he been spared, he would have made his mark in any field of duty to which he might have been called.

WE REGRET to learn of the death of Reverend George McNeill, one of the Editors of the North Carolina Pres-

We esteemed Mr. McNeill highly as a man, as a minister of the gospel, and as an editor. We added to our esteem a warmer feeling. We were attached to him as a friend. Few who knew him could fail to be so He was so cordial, so genial, he had so much of the milk of human kindness about him, that it seems to us as though we had lost a relative, rather than a comparative stranger. He was a true man without pretense, an Israelite in whom there was no guile, save the cunning to save souls, the plans and calculations to bring back to the fold those in danger of straying off.

IT DOES SEEM as though Providence smiled upon us, and adjacent counties were in arms and wishing help.and the whole earth teemed with produce. Verily, we The disaffected Tennessee people were coming upon them may rejoice in Corn and Wine; or if we don't, it will be our own faults. We know something about the corn, since we heard a gentlemen say that not only did fine corn grow this year everywhere it ought to grow, but also in many places where he thought the ground was so poor that it ought not to grow. As for the fruit of the vine, a number of clusters which our opposite neighbor, Mrs. Sherwood, has kindly sent us over, convinces us that that is "all right,"—they are so large, and so plump, and so purple, and they are so good to eat. We return our thanks for this kind attention.

The Sarah Starr.

We copy from the Charleston Courier an editoria article in regard to the above brig, embodying also a report of the capture of the vessel made to the owner, we believe by Mr. Monroe, of this place, a passenger and chief owner of the cargo. As to the character of the vessel, and the validity of transfer, and change of flag there appears to be no reason for doubt.

ment here, as we know that rather strange rumors re- sity of a blockade. This is brutality of the most unflecting upon him have obtained currency-though to mitigated kind, and to those engaged in it no quarter what extent we can hardly say. The seizure of the should be shown, in any case. Sarah Starr, carried to New York, and the Herald, carried to Philadelphia, will test some pretty delicate Col. S. T. Cooper appointed Postmaster. It was discontinued questions between the Lincoln and British governments. by Lincoln on the 12th March last.

If it should prove true that the battle of Manassas has virtually secured the recognition of our independent nationality by France, and if following or accompanying France, England should join in the actual recognition at an early day, the moral effect would be very this way. decided in bringing Lincoln's Government into contempt at home-in discouraging the once confident feeling of the North, by leading the people of that section to an early realization of the impossibility of the ultimate conquest and subjugation of the South. There are other important consequences attendant upon recognition, but nearly all morally rather than physically in-

If, however, France an | England should come to the mmense advantages which we do not now possess would, indirectly, give us powerful allies.

of the countries over whose governments they preside. for. France has no Exeter Hall and nothing answering to it. and therefore Louis Napoleon can take a bolder step; Out of it, if not in its precise words, will probably be but when a step is taken, England and France will framed a law that will answer all purposes. We trust move alike and together, and this they will be apt to do so. pretty promptly. Manchester will overpower Exeter Colonel, spells his name Seigle or Zeigle, or whether Hall, and Laucashire take precedence of Borrioboola

absolute, separate independence. The North will not last few weeks. Richmond, or Charleston, or New Orleans can be to receive due attention. threatened, so can Philadelphia, New York and Boston. This being shown, then we may hope for peace and fair ments are much needed, as also for eating under. Now, intercourse. It will never do to patch up a peace with nothing of the kind exists, but all these things have to the North under any such circumstance as will leave be done in the open air, and when it rains so heavily as her incendiaries and demagogues a chance to impress it has done lately no cooking at all can be done. their people with the idea that if it had not been for will arise in all free countries, respect will be paid to foreign interference, why, the case would have been dif- have been in service from the very first who have neither men for what they are, and for the spirit they have ferent, like the man who was once imposed upon by a received pay, assistance nor articles from the State, their

> There is no use in hoping for it. The war cannot and will not end at once, nor very soon; neither can it or will it be a long war, or a very exhausting one .-One big rush will the Lincolnites make, and not more on land. Their next attempt will then be to harry our coasts. Once entangled with England and France their ships will hardly browse around at their own sweet will without let or hindrance. It is quite probable that their threats in that way will turn out to be mere brute thunder. Still it may not. Nothing is certain with which so many unrealized contingencies are connected. We ought to be prepared for anything that may be at-

tunately, the Heral is dead or at least suspended during and difficulties, no doubt intentionally interposed on the the war, and we do object to our articles being credited part of the employees on the Manassas Railroad, to it, since, if there be any responsibility thereto annex- threatened to stop the progress of the trains carrying ed we do not wish to shuffle it off upon our friend General Johnson's column, or a part of it to co-operate Waddell, who has gone to fight the battles of his coun- with Beauregard, and that these impediments and diffi- the espionage so annoying nor the searches of person try, especially as he has now no chance to commit culties were overcome and the all-important junction editorial follies and have them charged to our account effected is due to the exertions and practical knowledge France is a free, civil government compared with the by way of set-off. Our Norfolk and Portsmouth ex- displayed by Colonel Fisher, such practical knowledge

LIBERAL.-The Wilmington Savings Bank has taken five thousand dollars of the Confederate loan advertised for recently. This, we think, is a liberal subscription when it is taken into consideration that it is only the his left arm, but was patient and resigned to his fate. He surplus profits of the bank, after paying the depositors dices. Neither Massachusetts in general, nor Boston

We are indebted to Messrs. Harriss & Howell, the Agents in this place, for a nextly printed pamphlet copy of the "Eleventh Annual Report of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Incorporated Janu-

The only marked feature of this report, differing from previous reports is probably contained in the two sub-

Resolved, 1. That all insurers in this office may enter in giving notes annually for two per cent. extra on the amount insured; said notes to be deducted from the amount insured in case of death : Provided, however, That the insurer may tumbling down, and her "merchant princes" are be-

Resolved, 2. That all slaves insured in this office may be employed in the military service against the late United States-the owner paying one per cent. extra on the amount We really think that institutions like this, known to be of high character, located at home, contributing to

the security and advancement of home interests, ought to commend themselves at all times to the attention of our people, to the total exclusion of Northern and unfriendly and foreign institutions and enemies.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER of vesterday, the 19th instant, says-We learn from Raleigh, that " Governor Clark mentioned on Friday that our people in Caldwell probably to effect a diverson from Virginia. The Governor would take proper steps for their help."

It is always best to be prepared, but we doubt much whether the disaffected people of either the Jonesboro or Knoxville sections of East Tennessee are not nov kept rather too busy at home-too much crushed down in fact by the growing loyalty of the community, as well as by the energetic conduct of General Zollicoffer, to be able to do much in the way of crossing over into North Carolina .- Daily Journal, 20th inst.

WE LEARN THAT THE JOURNAL on the route from Warsaw to Jacksonville, Onslow County, and some offiees in Duplin County, failed to reach their destination last week in consequence of the failure of the cars to reach Warsaw in time.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM .- The last rumor is that the Lincolnites will try to sink old hulks opposite the bars and harbors of North Carolina, with the view of ruin-We deem it due to Mr. Monroe to republish this state- ing the navigation and thus dispensing with the nece

The Black Mingo Postoffice, in Williamsburg District, S

The Governor's Message and the Stay Law.

For advanced copies of these important documents we are endebted to the courtesy and attention of our worthy Commoner, Daniel Shaw, E-q., to whom we of sickness is altogether out of due proportion. again return our thanks for many acceptable favours in

of as much of the present position of our affairs, as, in to be marked by practical sense, and will, no coubt receive that amount of attention which their importance entitles them. We think the Legislature will, in all probability re-enact the law for the issue of treasury conclusion to declare the blockade inefficient, and, there- to volunteering. Without casting any reflection upon ore, inoperative, this, with recognition, would give us the action of the Convention the Governor intimates that such action was taken without at appreciation of would give us credit in the money markets of the world. the position of things which time has since developed. It would give us the means of amply sustaining that Perhaps it would have been asking too much of the exposure to the most deleterious influences of climatecredit by the shipment and sale of our products. It Convention to have required that body to act in view would give us arms and munitions of war, and if the of future and then unrevealed contingencies. These con-Lincoln government attempted to maintain its blockade tingencies having now arisen, it remains for the Legislature to provide for them. The Convention postponed But let us never forget that these governments look the issuing of the Treasury notes authorized by the out for their own interest, pursue their own policy, and Legislature in May last until the 1st of next March .not ours. So far as that policy and that interest may We rather think that one of the reasons for this course ead them, they will go and no farther. Their prejudices was the statement of Mr. Courts to the Convention that are probably against us. The French Savans may he could not, in the immediate pressure of business dewrite brilliant absurdities about slavery, and Mr. Jelleby vote the necessary time to signing these notes, without and the Earl of Sharftsbury howl and cavort at Exeter neglecting other business supposed to be more urgent Hall in England, but Louis Napoleon and Lord Pal- and important. We have already indicated the mode in merston "care for none of these things," except in so which this difficulty can be obviated. No doubt the much as they are elements of the national life and feeling immediate issue will now be authorized and provided it to the author of the Burial of Sir John Moore, a

The Stay Law will require a careful examination .-

Camp Wyatt.

We understand that the tents furnished for the she ter of the soldiers stationed at Camp Wyatt, however But no outside circumstance can possibly relieve the suitable they may be as sun shades, are good for nothing South from the necessity of winning and maintaining else, affording next to no protection from the rain, and

sides are no less sacred in Virginia than in Pennsylva- lent, so that a large proportion are down with sickness nia, in Tennessee than in Ohio or Indiana-that if although not of a dangerous character, if so situated as

Some shelters for the kitchen and cooking arrange-

We are also informed that there are Companies who counterfeit note and never paid any debts afterwards, respective counties or elsewhere. We think these things and Ninth Regiment, on account of the neglect of the Govcharging all his defalcations upon the man that passed are worthy of being seen to. Many of the men are without blankets, and as we have already stated all may be said to be virtually without tents. We understand that the State paid sixteen dollars for each of these tents. They are really not worth sixteen condemnations,

> There are eight Companies at Camp Wyatt, and from this it may be judged how poorly a small kitchen will accommodate the sick of so large a body of men. Further, the men down at the Camp complain of being totally isolated and without any regular means of communication with the rest of mankind.

We do not make these statements in any spirit of faultfinding. We have good authority for making them, however, and are requested to de so on account of the health and efficiency of the men there. We trust thatattention being called to the matter, all proper means at IN A RECENT VIRGINIA paper we noticed a letter the disposal of the authorities will be used to remedy the evils complained of.

From the North.

absent in Europe for some months, which time he spent mainly, if not exclusively, in Paris, in the hospitals and dissecting rooms, adding to his stores of professional knowledge, arrived here yesterday via Louisville and the West, after a hard scuffl: to get through at all. The fact is that nowhere in Europe, not even in Russia, is and baggage so officious as they are now at the North. military despotism of Abraham Lincoln, and strangely or what might have been thought so some months since, the focus, the very beart and centre of all this may be found in the great liberal City of New York-the City that grew fat off Southern trade, that boasted of its cosmopolitan character and its freedom from local prejuin particular can hold a candle to New York in rancourous bitterness. Such appears to be the result of the Doctor's observations, and the conclusion to which he has come is also affirmed by the experience of others. But the winter is coming on and the vast hordes of the unemployed and thriftless and characterless floating population of New York, whom no charity can long keep relieved, will be threatening the property of speculators, the storehouses of food and the repositories of

to active military service against the late United States, on ficial scaffolding upon which the bloated bulk of New come desperate, mad, reckless. We understand that the history of the Doctor's mean-

derings in order to reach home would form quite a narrative. Any Southern man coming home from New York now has to go on a "winding way." Daily Journal, 19th inst.

Brought to His Knees.

Even the very devils believe and tremble, and so it appears does their friend the wicked man at Washington, and his friend, W. H. Seward, who, between them, have issued a proclamation "according to act of Congress "-for even that wicked and abandoned body has become holy by joint resolution-calling upon all the people of his, Lincoln's nation, to observe the last Thursday in September as a day of humiliation and prayer, and also of fasting. We fear there will be even too much fasting before all is over.

Really the idea of old Abe's praying, reminds us of a queer old gentleman whom we remember to have seen in our childish days. The old gentleman was highly esteemed, spite of a "besetting sin" which occasionally got the better of him. In plain terms, he would occasionally got findled on hot punch and when convalescing. sionally get fuddled on hot punch, and when convalescing therefrom, he would be awfully repentant, and being, in spite of his occasional aberrations really pious, he felt humiliation and prayer to be a pressing duty, and he did discharge this duty. but in doing so rather called himself hard names. A graceless youth came upon the old genhard names. A graceless youth came upon the old gen-tleman once in the midst of a close hazel thicket, on his knees, calling himself a bristly boar-an unwashed sow -a mangey dog-a rang-a-tang-a miserable, no-ac- warded by the Secretary to our Senator and Commoners recount hound, and other things still less complimentary.

We would suggest to old Abe and Seward the adoption of a formula of prayer and humiliation substantially agreeing with that used by our old friend. It will suit them exactly, and be much nearer the truth in their case than it was in his, for his was a good old sonl, if he did thrash the youngster that told on bim.

Gen. Wool is certainly to supercede Gen. Butler at Oid Point. He is expected to arrive at the Fort on Wednesday the 21st inst.

WE REGRET to learn that the health of our soldiers at Yorktown is far from such as could be desired. In one of our regiments-the 5th N. C. volunteers, the amoun

This is an up-country regiment, and not accustomed to the climate of the lower peninsula between the York The Governor's Message is a plain, sensible statement and James Rivers, and most of their sickness is due to the exposure, tramping around under the broiling sun the opinion of the Governor, can be made public with- during the day and sleeping out at night without tents out injury to the service. Its recommendations appear or covering from the unhealthy night dews of the low

It is considered good generalship to save men in battle or at least not to expose them unnecessarily. it not equally encumbent upon the commanding officers notes, and also make some farther provision in relation to be careful of the lives and health of their men ties of campaigus, especially with volunteer troops, are more to sickness than to battle. A great proportion of the sickness in the lower peninsula is due to in constant night and day trampoosing in search of a fight, which has not been found since Bethel. We respect the Commanding Officers, but the other officers and men have souls, and lives, and friends, and families.

> THE OXFORD LEISURE HOUR, pleasantly excusing itself for a mistake in calling Thomas Compbell "the Irish poet," says that "it does seem to us [it] that nohody but an Irishman ought ever to have written the

> In this the "Hour" is not singular. Long ago the question actually ran high as to the authenticity of Campbell's claim to that composition, many attributing resident, and we think a native of Dublin, who thus linked his name to immortality in connection with that of a Scottish hero, while Campbell, in his beautiful poems of O'Conner's Child, and the Exile of Erin, has given to the world his purest pathos, devoted to an Irish subject. That Campbell did write the Exile of Erin, seems now to be no longer disputed or even doubted.

THE TELEGRAPH NEWS to day is interesting. rather like to see the Lincolnites drawing the cords as tightly as possible on their own people. We want them and demonstrating her own power to maintain her own we need not say how heavily it has rained during the to increase the tension until the whole thing snaps .-Their indictment of newspapers-their mobbing of be satisfied until this is shown beyond the shadow of a The hospital is a small old servant house and totally printing offices—their imprisonment of clergymen, all doubt or peradventure. It must be shown that the unsuited either in size or accommodations for the purpo- these things are doing us good, and doing them barm -South can invade as well as repel invasion-that this ses to which it has been applied, especially when it is We respect and bonor the noble men who, like the conthing of war is a dangerous game at which two can recollected that among new troops going into camp for ductors of the Journal of Commerce, the Day Book, or play-that a frontier that can be crossed from the North | the first time, mumps, measles and other diseases of that | the Dai'y News, have the manliness to speak out, and can also be crossed from the South-that fields and fire- class are apt to be, and in this case actually are preva- we certainly have no prejudice against Catholic or other and it will be put down-let the Catholic clergy be persecuted and few Catholic Irishmen will flock to fill the Northern ranks. The thing works quite favorably Daily Journal, 19th inst.

> The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New months and have not received a single cent as yet from Uncle Many of them have left families of home dependent upon them for support, and by the oversight or neglect of the Government they are now in a state of privation and want. They threaten to stack their muskets on the 14th of this month. if they are not paid in part, and refuse to do duty

The above is no doubt the mutiny alluded to by the New York Tribune, in our telegraphic dispatches.

Balloon reconnoitering is the order of the day balloon in order to haul it in when signalled to do so A dispatch dated Fortress Monroe the 11th says:

Professor LaMontain made two successful assensions esterday, having attained an altitude of 3000 feet. He miles beyond New Market bridge. There are no traces of the enemy nearer Humpton. A considerable force is also encamped on this side of James River, some eight miles above Newport North The two cannon mounted on Sewell's Point towards Old Point, he thinks, are of defence. Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of this County, who has been only large field pieces. there are probably a thousand

Official Vote of Onslow County for Clerks of Coun-

DISTRICTS.	For C. C. Cl'k.				S. C. C.	
	Jasper Etheridge	J. B. Frazel	A. J. Johnson	B. B. Barry	O. B. Sanders	J. A. Ervin
Stump S una	7	5		11	1 61	11
Lower South West	23	. 5	10000	2	46	16
Upper do. do	12	14	48		15	54
Lower Rich Lands	28	29		8	31	48
Upper do. do	15	25	3	39	12	
Half Moon	4	20	28	1	33	15
North East	57	2	12	2	41	24
White Oake	37	11		1	32	18
Swansboro'	21	45	8	1	5	23
Wolfpitt	35	10	8	1	50	10
Duffy's Co (Garysburg)	4	57		2	25	28
Redd's do. (Virginia)	* *	4	49	19	42	9
Rhodes' Co., (Garysburg)	6	14	4	19	16	20
Total	249	235	266	93	460	347

At a meeting of the Onslow Greys, Serg't A. C. Sidbury was called to the Chair, and Corp'l Joseph Jenkins was re-

Pollock. After the explanations, he appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the actions of the meeting viz: tions and props of a free country. They are the Volunteer Serg't Stokley, Corp'l Sidbury, privates B. F. Williams, S. National Guards of a Republic—a substitute for the standing York commercial supremacy has been raised so high is J. Hardison and W. M. King, who reported the following: WHEREAS, The untimely death of our much esteemed and

> men should be taken from us, while engaged in this unholy they loved and esteemed, but as men none knew but to Resolved, That while Company E. of 3rd Regiment N. C. State Troops has undergone such a blow, still we can but deplore their irreparable loss of two such men.

Resolved. That while we are ready to submit to the

Be it further resolved, that we are far from wanting to rritate the feelings of their friends by reminding them of heir bereavement, still we desire that a copy of these resontions be sent to the friends of the deceased and also a copy to the Wilmington Journal, and request it to publish

AMOS C. SIDBURY, Chairman, Jos. R. JENKINS, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County, convened at the Court House in Clinton on Saturday, Aug. 17th, 1861. R. C. Holmes was called to the Chair and J. W. Eager appointed Secretary. The following Preamble and Resoluions were introduced by A. A. McKoy, Esq., and adopted

WHEREAS. The condition of the country requires that there should be some leniency extended to persons who these resources and driving us to the use of them. contracted debts in more prosperous times, a relentless war suffer and their property must be sacrificed. Therefore, be it Resolved, 1st That we earnestly appeal to all creditors for the sake of humanity not to enforce the collection of their debts by a sale of property, when any other satisfactory arrangement can be made.

Resolved, 2nd. That we earnestly appeal to the Legisla.

ture, now in Session, to pass some act for the relief of the country which may be constitutional, if such an act can be Resolved, 3d. That a copy of these resolutions be for uesting them to lay the same before their respective

uses and to urge the passage of the act prayed for in the On motion of Thos. H. Holmes, Esq., the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer with a request that they be published

R. C. HOLMES, Ch'm. J. W. EAGER, Sec'y.

OMINOUS .- The great Wigwam constructed for the Republican Convention at Chicago a year ago, in which of Florida. No doubt but that the Captain will render Lincoln was nominated for President, has been struct by the Confederate States valuable service in his new polightning, the flag-staff shivered to atoms, and the bust of sition. His appointment is in all respects one eminently "fit to be made."—East Floridian.

To the Honorable General Assembly of North Carolina It is the duty of the Executive at the meeting of the Gen-ral Assembly to lay before them a statement of the affairs

of the State and such suggestions as may aid them in their Having so recently taken charge of this office, with an extraordinary pressure of business upon it, and with such

imited opportunities for preparing a statement of this kind, might well be excused from this duty. But the very great respect I have for the Legislature, and desire to secure their aid and co-operation, prompt me to make this communication, however imper-For the first time in the history of this State we have to

deplore the death of a Governor. The Hon. John W. Ellis, late Governor of this State, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 7th July last. This communication might afford an appropriate place for a tribute to his worth and merit; but his public and private virtues have but recently been canvassed through he State, and their thorough endorsement by the people

constitutes his highest reward while living, and a rich legacy The great struggle which now rages throughout our count is needless to argue to ourselves, or the world, the justice any of the Spring Terms of said Courts, the same shall or propriety of our course. We patiently yielded to every dismissed on motion of the defendants, at the cost of expedient and listened to every promise in behalf of that Union, around which had so long clung our interest and or made returnable to any of the Fall Terms of dearest affections. But suddenly the mask was raised, and Superior Courts, the defendant or defendants we saw before us the sword of the Tyrant, and henceforth shall be entitled to plead thereto, at the "eturn

ed, and with no dissenting voice, submitted the issue to the the next succeeding Fall Term of such Superior Can ed, and with no dissenting voice, such contents of the content of people in Convention, which unauthous and that act has been permit any judgment to be entered or taken contrary to paralled in the history of the political struggles of the world.

The paralled in the history of the political struggles of the world.

The paralled in the history of the political struggles of the world. Men who but yesterday were fronting each other in fierce ed as aforesaid, at the Fall Term of said superior Court and angry debate on this very issue, are to-day marshaled side by side in the same ranks,-banded like brothers, and thereafter, and not sooner. staking "their lives, their fortumes and their sacred honor"

The unanimity of North Carolina in this great struggle, due on any covenant, bond, promissory note, bill while it must ensure success, embellishes a page in her change, liquidated or open account, or upon any pro-

or the organization to support one, we find offered to us of volunteers, who have come forward with brave nearts and willing to enlist in the cause of their country. To sustain this course and make it effective in the field the Legislature have voted ample powers to the Executive, peal from the judgment rendered to the next specand devolved on those entrusted with the administration of affairs a fearful responsibility.

The Convention which assembled soon after, not foreseeing the increasing demand for troops, and disapproving of the provisions of the Legislature for raising and equip-

Under the influence of the action of the Convention Comanles were disbanded, and a check was given to volunteering, which was likely to prove injurious. These circumstanto vary somewhat from the policy prescribed by the Conention-a change which I think they themselves would have sanctioned under the changed aspect of affairs. I might | bill of exchange, promissory note, liquidated or open safely say that the defence of the coast, and the call for troops from Virginia, render it necessary.

The Convention, with amp'e powers from the people repealed this law of the Legislature. But they did not repeal modify the power of legislating granted by the Constituion to the General Assembly; and as it was only a concurrent power exercised by the Convention, the General Assemhave still the same power to legislate on that particular subject as before; and the Convention making its repeal to suit shall stand continued; nor shall any Superior or take effect only after the meeting of the Legislature seem to Court have power to give any judgment in any s ndicate a design or expectation that something should be | until the defendant or defendants have had done. I must, therefore, p ess it on your immediate atten-

the property of some regulation whereby it may be and void. will come good. Let Lincolnism show its true colors equalized among the several counties and among the different districts of the same county. Some counties and parts of other counties have already furnished more than their full exchange, promissory note, liquidated or open account ties which have furnished fewest volunteers, and pointing out the mode of enrolling them from those counties. It is fair and equitable, that in each county a just proportion and it is hereby required, to give the defendant or de should be observed, between those who remain to take care ants further time for trial until the Fall Term thereof. the troops have occupied our attention, and we are making | turnable to the next succeeding Fall Term thereafter efforts and appeals to accomplish this necessary object; and medical sid for the sick and suffering shall be extended by

every means in our power. defence and armament of the State, the force which has been any Court in this State, or by a justice of the peace sent out, and that which is still equipping in the State, the any judgment which has already been obtained.) still more strength. It is your right and duty to know these facts, but from prudential considerations, I consider it best such information should not be communicated in a public

With your committees I invite a full and free conference, I will here call your attention to a heavy source of ex-

made a large demand for cavalry and flying artillery, and the furnishing and equipping of horses exceeds all prudent calculations made for the war, and runs our expenses further than we can meet them in justice to other branches If the cavalry regiments—one authorized by the Legislature and one by the Convention are to be fully equipp-

mense importance deserves; and whatever amount of men and money it needs must be furnished. In some parts of he coast we have been unfortunate in obtaining proper offi

inspect our coast defences and batteries, preparatory to ning the control of them, but as yet it has not been accomplished. I have lately addressed a communication to the President on the subject, and am daily expecting a The curtailment of expenses has occupied my most any

authorized by your body until 1st March next, and in the mean time allowed the Treasurer to borrow three millions of dollars of the Banks, less the amount already borrowed under the act passed at your extra session. A large portion sum to be borrowed is, I fear, more than the Banks will be repared to loan. More full information on this head can

be had from the Treasurer's Report.

I would invite your especial attention to any revisal that will give more efficiency to the militia. It has been suffered Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, A to go down by being undervalued, and the nearer you can Mississippi and Florida, (except the inhabitants the people, should be sustained as one of the main instituarmy of Despotism.

hitherto been so dependent on the Northern States for even the citizens of other States and other parts of the means of defence, including all the munitions of war, States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful and apprehensions have been felt among us, that the want crees of an all-wise God, we can but regret that two such of these might impair the means and resources of maintaining this war. But from a recent survey made by our able war now being waged against us; not only as soldiers were | State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, I am gratified to state that we have in our midst, within a few miles of the North Carolina Rail Road, a most extensive and valuable supply of lead, now ready to be taken up; and he further reports that we have the material for the manufacture of gunpowder. The most valuable ingredient of powder, saltpetre, is found abundantly in the limestone caves in Tennessee. Georgia and North Alabama. A company is now engaged in the western part of the State, for the manufacture of powder, and if any assistance is required, I would suggest that the State should furnish aid for the purpose of facilitating the supply of this necessary material, which the blockade of our coast now effectually cuts off.

The blockade of our coast and the non-intercourse around our borders have established two very important facts. First, that in our commercial relations we have become entirely dependent on the North for almost every article that we use connected with machinery, farming, merchandize, food and clothing, both the luxuries and necessaries of life, including almost every article needed for our defence. The second and more impostant fact is also now established, that we have the means and material for supplying all these wants within our own borders. Necessity is developing The continuance of this war and blockade for two or three years may inflict much personal suffering, but it will surely accomplish our national and commercial indepen-

If the war were to terminate soon, our political rights might be secured, but trade would resume its old channels Time alone will successfully divert the course of trade, but when once diverted it becomes more difficult ever to restore it. Once checked and turned off the great flood of Northrn trade, and Southern labor, Southern trade, and Southern eapital will roll their strength together to establish Southern prosperity and independence.

And it is equally important to us to establish our commercial as our political independence. A decisive victory may establish our political rights in a single day, but a continuance of this war and blockade can only accomplish the other. To us the blockade and war is a sharp but temporary pain, but it is a slow con-umption preying on the vitals of Northern wealth and commerce.

I must conclude this communication by stating that there are some other subjects that I must submit to the consideration of the General Assembly in a special message, which I will do at the earliest moment. HENRY T. CLARK. EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

August 16th, 1861. Capt. Jas. A. Mason, of this City, has received the appointment of Deputy C. S Marshal, for the District

To change the Jurisdiction of the County and Sp perior Courts, to regulate the trial of certain ac-

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assemble State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by auth of the same, That no action of covenant, assum or other action upon any covenant, bond, bill of excha implied, to pay moneys, shall be hereafter brought in an of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State nor shall said courts have, take or entertain jurisdiction any such actions or suits; and if any such action or suit h brought in or made returnable to any of said courts the same shall be dismissed by the court on motion of the defende or defendants, at the cost of the plaintiff.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That no action of coverdebt, assumpsit or other action upon any covenant, bill of exchange, promissory note, liquidated or open a count, or promise or agreement of any kind, either write or verbal, express or implied, to pay moneys, shall hereafter brought or be made returnable to any of Spring Terms of the Superior Courts of Law of this St but all such actions or suits brought or made retu plaintiff; and when any such action or suit is and such action or suit shall stand continued, and An Extra Session of the Legislature immediately conventrial shall be had nor judgment rendered therein shall be made returnable to the next succeeding Fall Te

rants issued by justices of the peace to recover any money agreement, either in writing or verbal, express or justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdi try any such warrant before the expiration twelve months from the issuing of the same, upon the trial of any such warrant, either party may ing Fali Term of the Superior Court of the county wie the warrant is tried, by giving security as is now proby law in case of appeals from justices' if the defendant or defendants make oath that he are unable to give security for the amount of the ment and cost, then the justice shall grant the a without security, and return the papers with such ar davit to the next Fail Term of the Superior Court of se county, when the defendant shall enter his pleas and case shall be continued over and not stand for trial no

next succeeding Fall Term of said Court. SEC. 4. Be il further enacted, That in all cases when suits have already been brought upon any covenant, he count, or upon any promise or agreement either write verbal, expressed or implied, to pay money either in uperior or County Courts of this State, and to which s the Superior Court, until the Fall Term thereof, A. D. and if in the County Court, until twelve months after given above, under his or their pleas; and if any judgme In connection with the subject of volunteering, I will contrary to the foregoing provisions the same shall have

> or County Courts of this State, to which suits the de 1862, and all executions issued upon judgments obta therein, either party may appeal to the Superi without being required to give security, and all such ments obtained in such suits at such Fall Term, shall

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That no Sheriff, some or may hereafter come, shall have the power such process to seize, take possession of perty, real or personal, belong to the defendant or ants therein named, before the first day of January oner. Constable or other officer to endorse on such cids a levy on the property, real and personal,

SEC. 7 Be it further enacted, That every Clerk, Clerk of the County or Superior Courts issuing an real or personal, contrary to the provisions shall forfeit the sum of \$- for every such offence. recovered in an action of debt by any person who for the same, and shall be further liable to the

force from and after its ratification, and all laws and of laws in conflict with its provisions are hereby reper

dence that it will contribute materially to their defence An officer of the Confederate States has also been sent to the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and vasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the I Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Pre-

said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia United States engaged in the dispersion of said i are in a state of insurrection against the United St that all commercial intercourse between the same It is mortilying to our State pride to think that we have inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions insurrection shall cease or has been suppri all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise from any of said States, with the exceptions afore other parts of the United States, without the icense and permission of the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or wa gether with the vessel or vehicle conveying the sa conveying persons to or from said States, with the s ceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; at from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this mation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole o to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States. exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the U will be forfeited to the United States; and I here upon all district attorneys, marshals and officers enue and of the military and naval forces of States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act an enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imp clared by it; leaving any party who may feel him eved thereby to his application to the Secretar Treasury for the remission of any pena ty er which the said Secretary is authorized by law to in his judgment, the special circumstances of any car require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my han cansed the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this leth day of in the year of our Lord, 1861, and of the independent United States of America the eighty sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of B. An exchange says Gen. Beauregard is a Cathol said that, on the morning of the battle, prayer was to Almighty God, and the Holy Sacrament administe the Garage the General and immense numbers of his men. APPOINTED QUARTER MASTER .- We under Pender, has been commissioned by President Day master and Paymaster, of the Third Regit

of June last, with the rank and pay of a Capit Confederate States Army .- Petersburg Expres BETTER LATE THAN NEVER .- In the absence ports of the Manassas battle, we are glad to be pon the best authority, that in addition to la who was promoted, Lieutenants Mullins and this town, have been commended, in common

Carolina Volunteers. The commission dates in

associates, as "exhibiting coolness and istrepidit battle.-Fayetteville Observer. Authentic intelligence from Leesburg states that ern force near Lovettsville, succeeded in effec

cape across the Potomac. A number of wago quantity of provisions were captured by our foone Northern prisoner and a number of tory The tories, as a general thing, retreated across the the enemy, so that the good old county of Loudon cleared of the enemies and of her traitors too.